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be; and it probably is not Dr. Packard's; or if it is, he has not had the time to attempt such a complete digestion of the mass of observations and theories which he has had before him; and the matter of time is an influencing one in almost all work.

Dr. Packard's text-book need not be compared with similar ones in other languages, because there is no other one which at all approaches it in comprehensiveness or construction. Kolbe's *Einführung in der Kenntniss der Insekten* does not touch embryology nor post-embryonal development, nor hardly physiology; Camerano's *Anatomia degli Insetti* is insignificant; Lowne's *Blowfly* and Miall and Denny's *Cockroach* are of a different type, and one lacks authority while the other is old. Dr. Packard's is the one book covering the field of its subject, and it becomes at once the authoritative text.

It will be unnecessary to call attention to details of the book's construction. The logical arrangement and sequence of subjects, the wealth of illustration, the full lists of well-selected references, and the complete index are noticeably good features. The author is a veteran bookmaker and understands the importance of caring for the convenience of the book-user. The publishers have admirably aided the author in making the book usable, and have put it into substantial and pleasing form. The type-face is large and clean, and the "style" characteristically good.

The book is indispensable to teachers of entomology and zoölogy and to students of insect morphology and development. Whether it will be extensively used in "agricultural and technical schools and colleges," is a matter to be determined by time. There is no doubt that it ought to be so used, and cannot fail, in any case, to help better the opinion entertained by foreign scholars of American biology. Zoölogists and entomologists are under real obligations to Professor Packard for the material aid he has given them in writing the book.

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VERNON L. KELLOGG.

Faune de France.¹—This is a convenient handbook for the purpose of the determination of the insects of France. It treats of all of the orders of this class except the Coleoptera, which form the subject of an earlier volume. It consists entirely of analytical tables. These include all of the genera represented in France; and, except in the case of a few families, tables of species are also given. The

¹Aclogue, A. *Faune de France*. Paris, J. B. Bailliere et Fils, 1897. 12mo, 516 pp., with 1235 figs. \$2.00.

work has the appearance of being well done; but its aim is purely systematic, and the point of view is that of a generation ago, when, much more generally than now, the object of the student was to label the specimens in his collection and to arrange them in an orderly manner. C.

Revision of the Melanopli.¹ — This is a monograph of that division of the Acridiidae or short-horned grasshoppers which includes our common red-legged locust, the Rocky Mountain locust, and other well-known forms. The group includes thirty genera (eighteen new) and 207 species, of which 115 are here described for the first time. As the work is done in that thorough manner which is characteristic of Mr. Scudder's monographic work, it is obvious that this is an exceedingly important contribution to our knowledge of the orthopteran fauna of North America. One cannot go over the pages of the book before us without being impressed with the devotion of the worker, as shown by the infinite care and patience with which the descriptions have been made. C.

Handlirsch's Monograph of the Phymatidae; Fernald's Pterophoridae of North America. — Handlirsch's "Monographie der Phymatiden" (*Ann. k. k. nat. Hofmuseums*, 1897, Bd. xii, No. 2, pp. 127-230, taf. 4-9) is a well-planned and well-executed systematic study. The work of previous investigators is stated in sufficient detail, and there are brief notes relating to the morphology, anatomy, development, life-habits, geographic distribution, systematic position, and relationships of the family. The tabular separations of the subfamilies, genera, and species, and the descriptions of the genera and species are clear and concise; three new genera and twenty-eight new species are described. Handlirsch recognizes three subfamilies, the Phymatinae, Macrocephalinae, and Carcinocorinae; of Phymata, the only genus of the Phymatinae, there are twenty-five species, two from Europe and the others from North and South America and the West Indies. Four species are noted from America, north of Mexico, and of *Phymata crosa*, the well-known ambush-bug, many subspecies, ranging from Canada to Chili, are described. Scott's two species from New Zealand are doubtfully placed here. There are six genera and forty-three species of Macrocephalinae; thirty of the latter are

¹ Scudder, S. H. Revision of the Orthopteran group Melanopli (Acridiidae) with special reference to North American forms. *Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum*, vol. xx, pp. 1-421, with Pls. I-XXVI.